



# House Appropriations Public Safety Subcommittee

January 26, 2012

Helivi L. Holland, Director  
Virginia Department of Juvenile Justice

# Today's Presentation

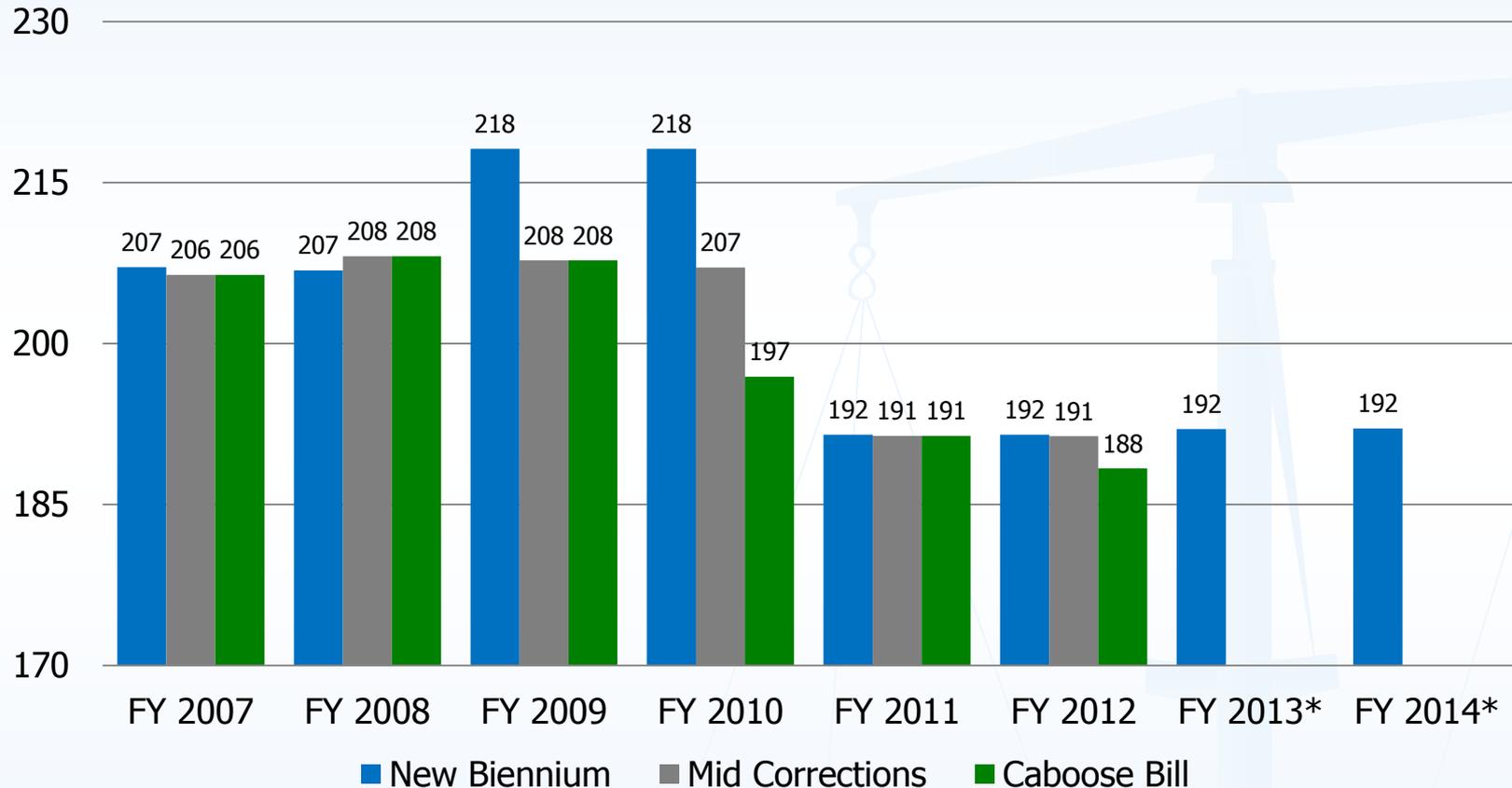
- Budget Appropriations
- Employment & Vacancies
- Re-Entry Priorities
- Overview of the Utilization Study
- DJJ Population Trends
- Recidivism



# Budget Appropriations

Introducing: Daryl Francis,  
Deputy Director of Finance &  
Administration

# FY 2007-2014 DJJ General Fund Appropriations (\$ Millions)



- Between FY 2007 and FY 2014, DJJ's appropriations decreased 6.9%.

\* 2013 and 2014 numbers are from the Governor's introduced budget

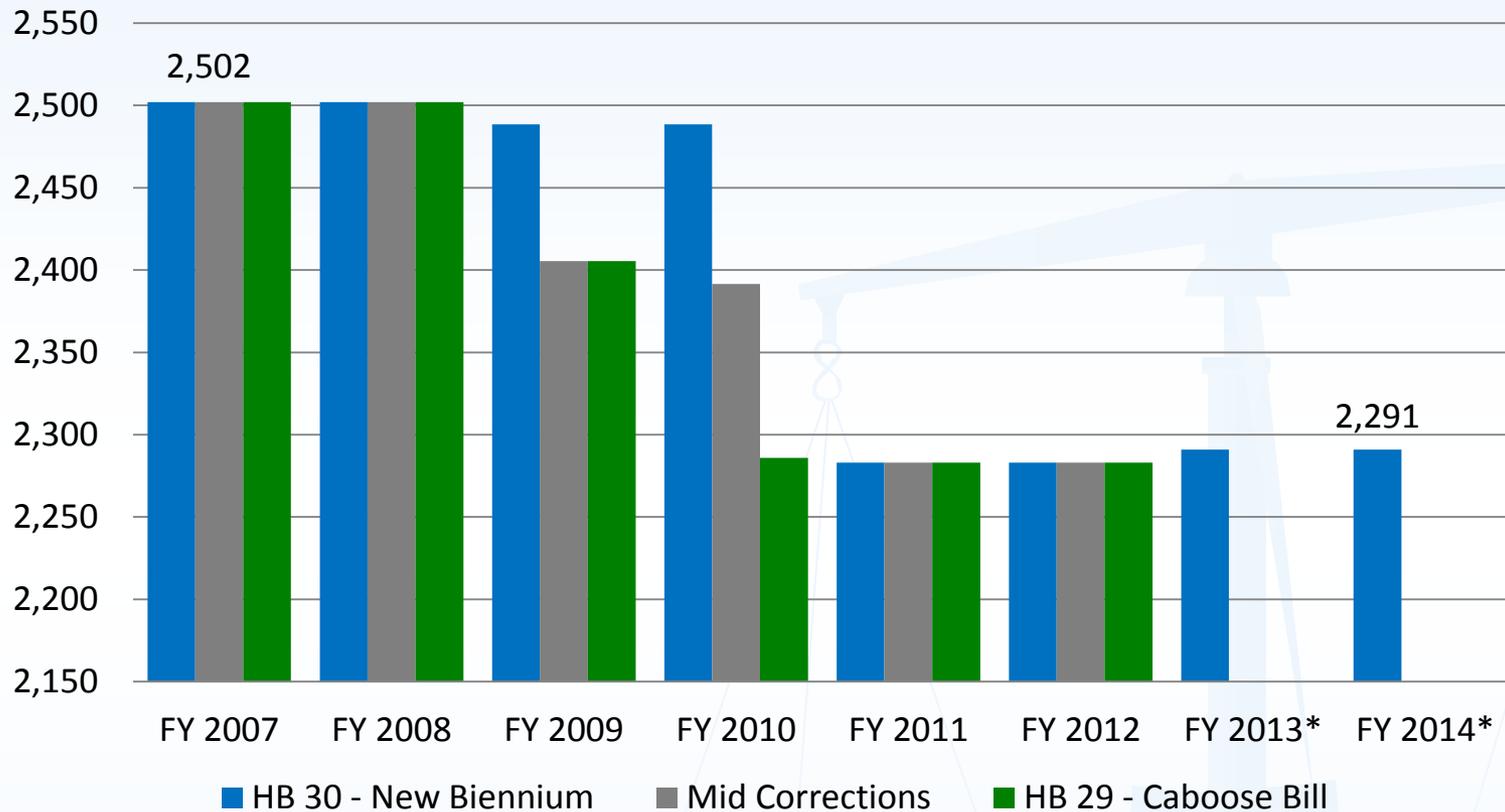
# Operational Impacts of Reductions

- Close programs and facilities
- Lack of capital improvement for significantly aging buildings
- Eliminate positions across agency
- Reduce funding to purchase probation and parole services
- Reduce funding for detention, locally operated court service units, and VJCCCA
- Non-general fund supplanting (cannot support ongoing supplanting)

# Employment & Vacancies



# Maximum Employment Level



- Between FY 2007 and FY 2014, the maximum employment level decreased by 211 positions (8.4%).

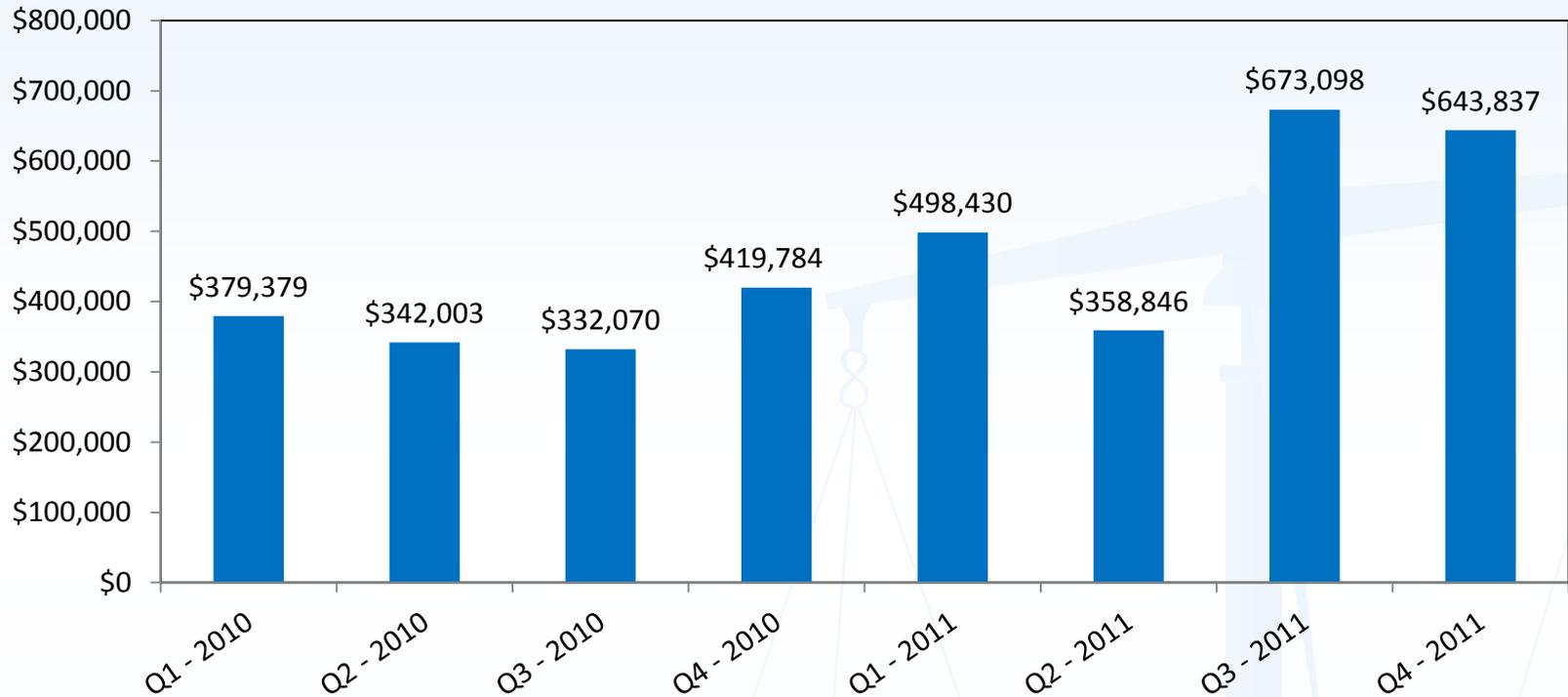
Includes both general and non-general fund positions

\* 2013 and 2014 numbers are from the Governor's introduced budget

# Vacancies

- There were 264 vacancies across the agency on January 17, 2012.
  - 155 (59%) of these vacancies are in some stage of the recruitment process.
- DJJ full-time salaried employees:
  - January 2010: 2,051
  - January 2011: 1,972
  - January 2012: 1,893

# Overtime Expenditures\*

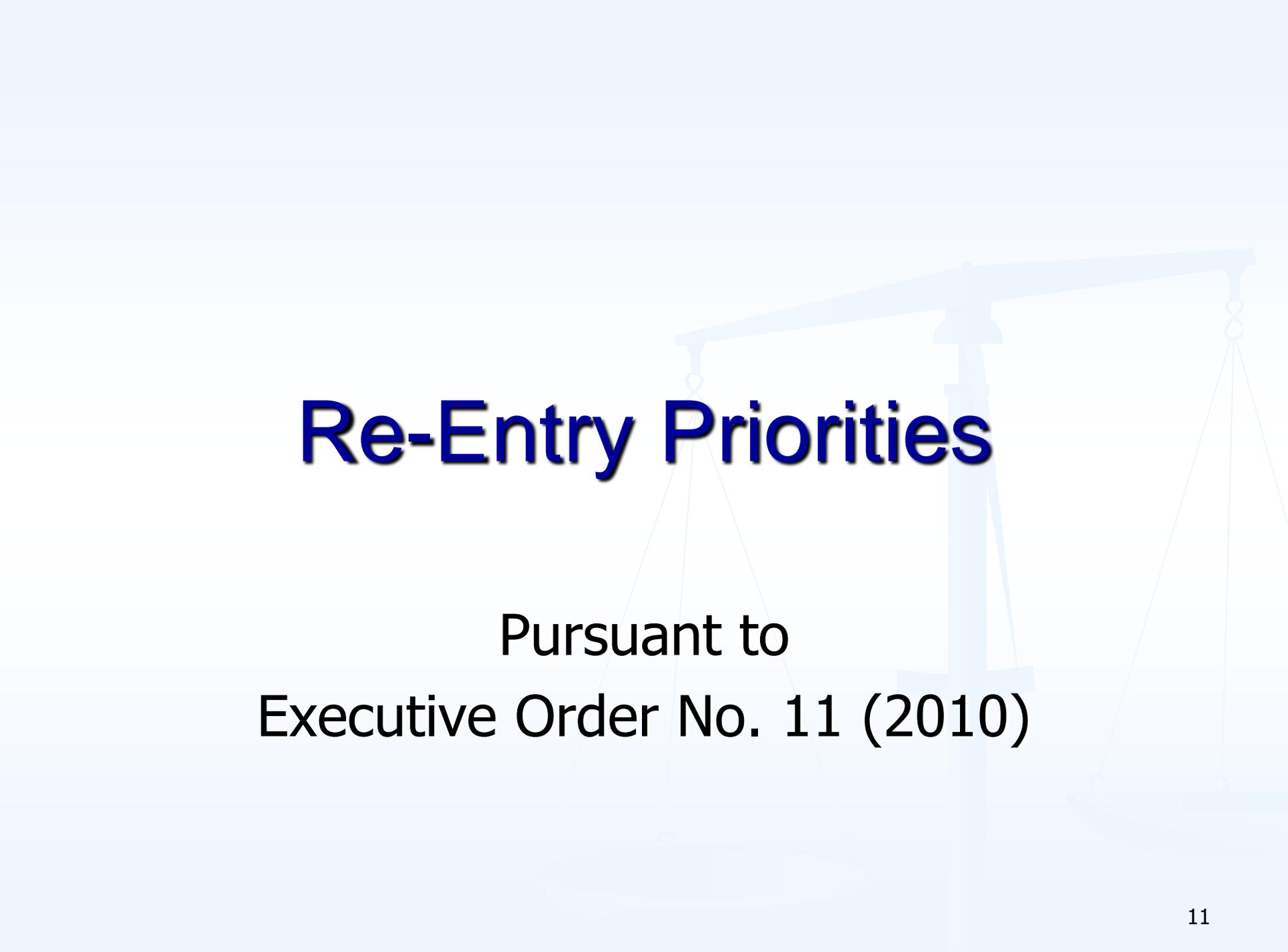


- Overtime expenditures increased in the third and fourth quarters of 2011 to over \$600,000 each quarter.
- Wage Employees: There were 89 wage employees as of 1/16/12 (an increase of nine additional positions from 1/16/11).

\* Includes both salaried and wage positions

# Recruitment and Retention Problems

- Salary hiring ranges and offers too low to attract qualified applicants
- Competition of salaries offered by local government, federal government, other state agencies, and public sector
- Applicants determined ineligible due to background screening for various positions
- Numerous re-advertising required for one vacancy



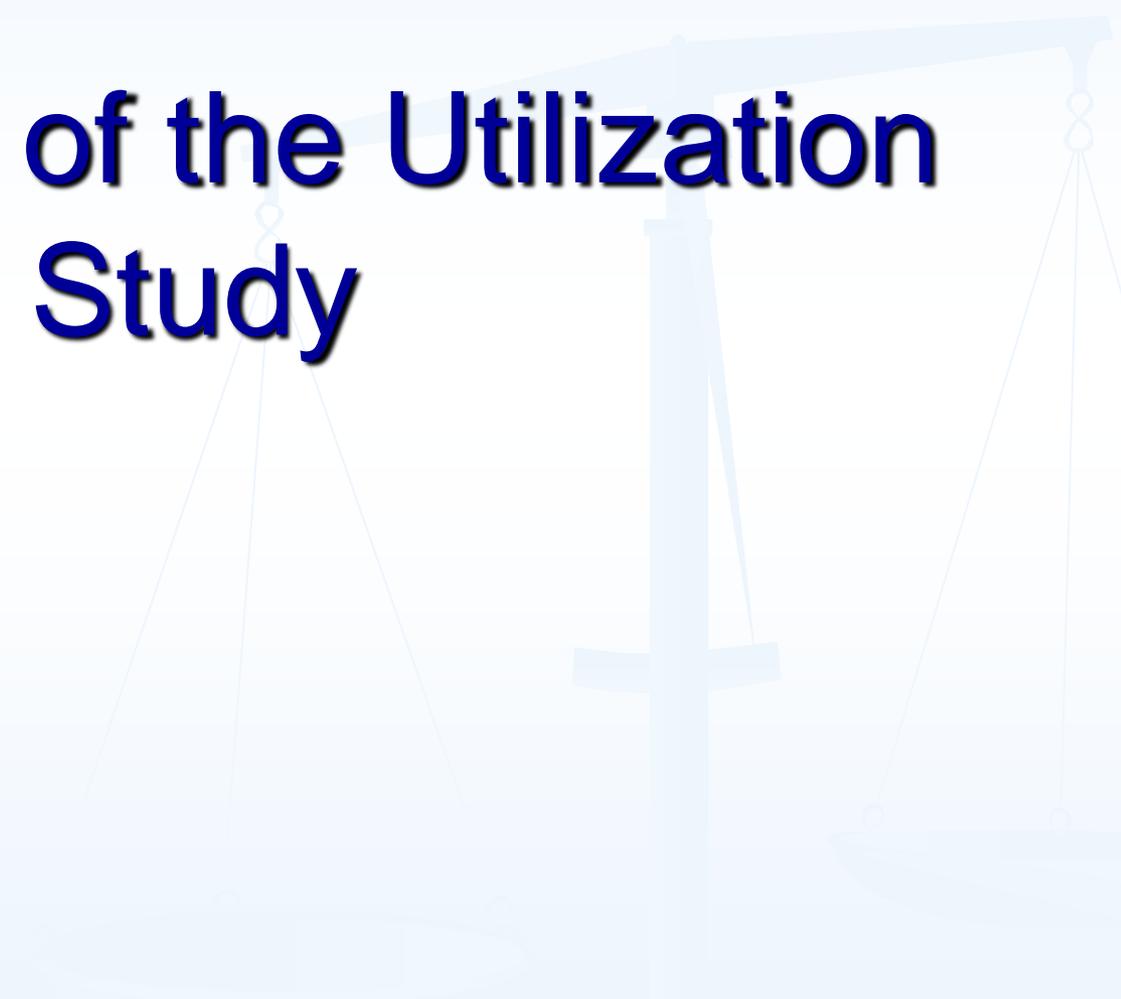
# Re-Entry Priorities

Pursuant to  
Executive Order No. 11 (2010)

# Re-Entry Programs

- Badges for Baseball
- Family Link Pilot Video Visitation
- Mentoring Project
- Second Chance Act Grant
- YASI Case Planning
- Youth Industries
- Male Work Education Release Program
- Females Transition & Work Education Release Program
- DMV2Go
- DCE Partnership for Vocational Training

# Overview of the Utilization Study

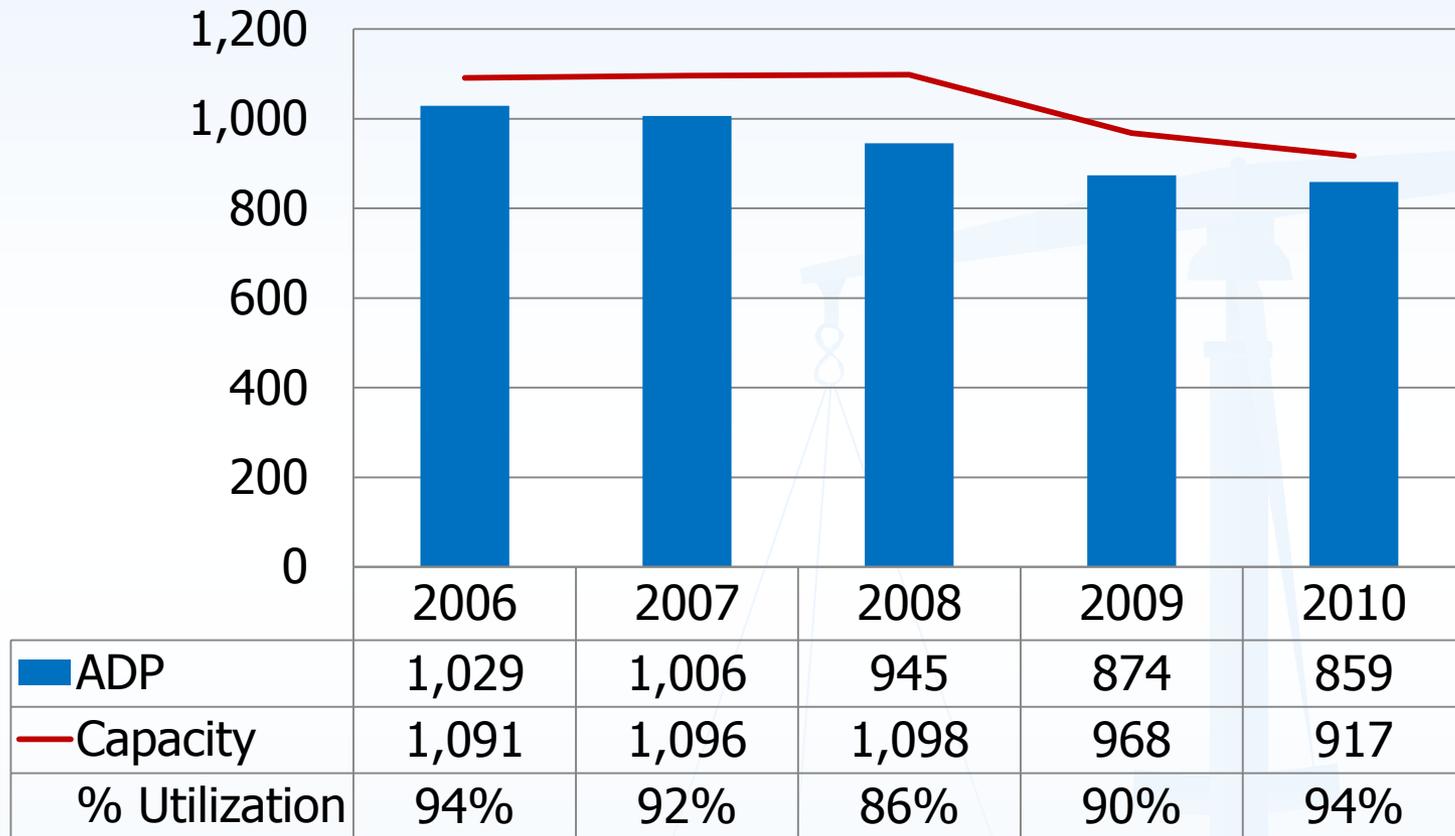


# Overview of the Utilization Study

DJJ was tasked with examining:

- JCC and detention utilization rates
- The number of beds needed
- The possibility for transitional programs at detention facilities
- The closing of one JCC
- Reallocating cost savings to transitional and re-entry services at detention facilities

# JCC & RDC Utilization, FY 2006-2010



- Between FY 2006 and FY 2010, both average daily population and capacity decreased 16%.
- Excluding RDC, FY 2010 utilization rate was 97%
- 202 potentially usable beds are closed/unfunded

# Capacity Considerations

**1,000 beds does not mean  
1,000 residents.**

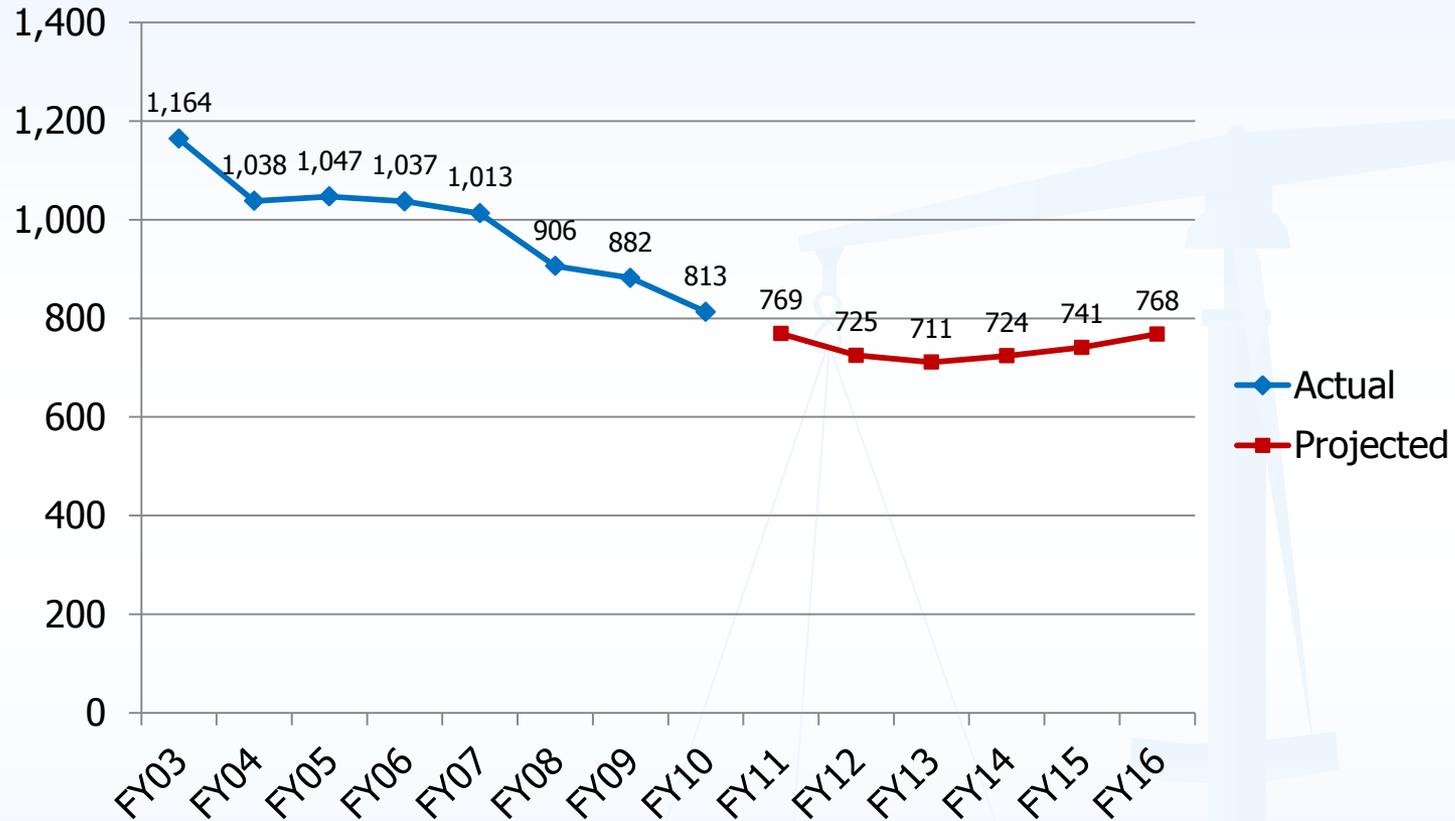
- Bed Count
- Designated Use
  - Special populations, treatment, segregation
- Physical Plant
- Staffing

*DJJ Target Utilization for JCCs: 80-85%*

Handout:

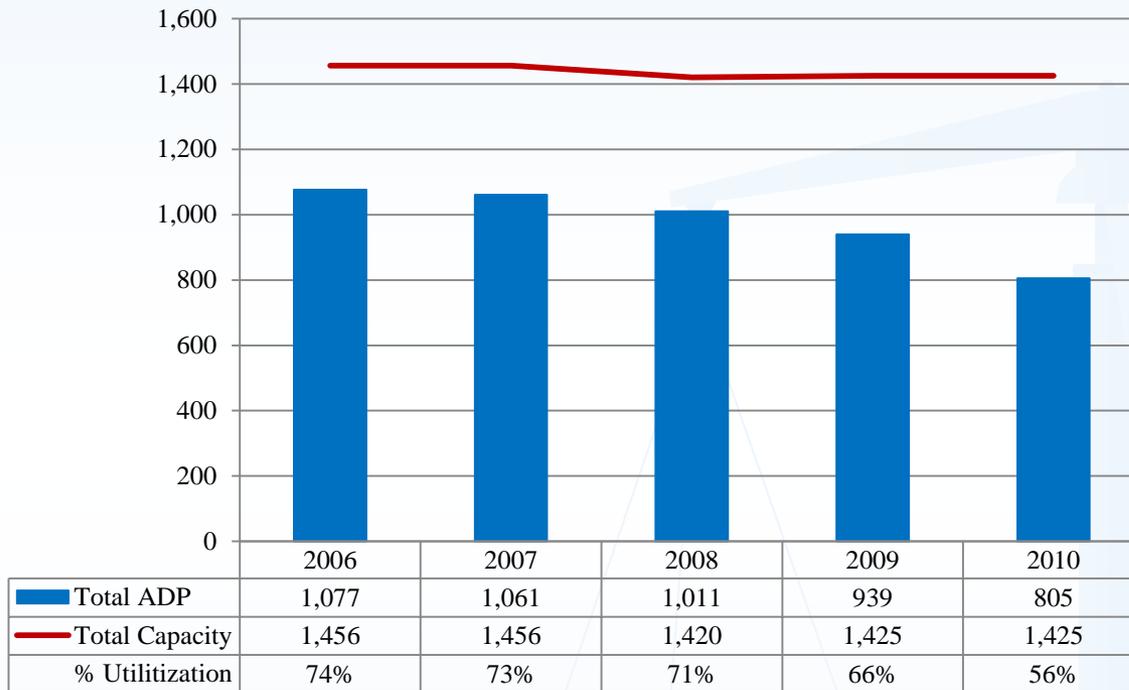
Reed, R. (2011). Prison capacity: More complex than bed count. *Corrections Today*.

# JCC Forecast\*



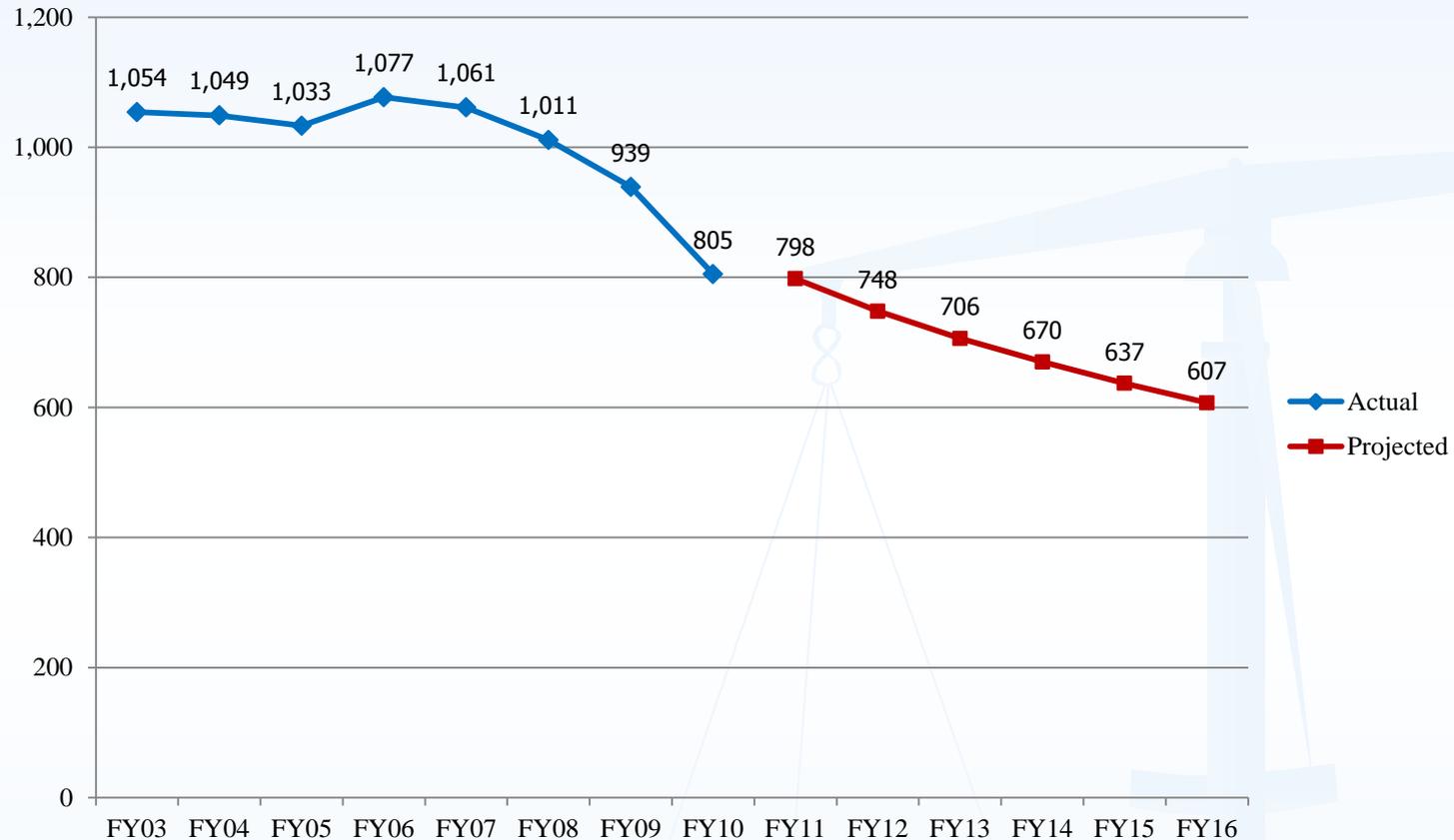
- The forecast calls for a decline in ADP through FY 2013, then a slight increase through FY 2016.

# Detention Utilization Capacity, FY 2006 - 2010



- Detention capacities represent the number of licensed beds. Due to utilization and budget constraints, it may not represent the number of “operational” or “staffed” beds, which may be significantly lower.
- Between FY 2006 and FY 2010, ADP decreased 25%.

# Detention Forecast\*



- The downward trend is expected to continue during the next six years.

# Transitional Program Options

- Detention Re-Entry
- Regional Community Placement Programs
- Issues:
  - Associated costs (\$100-150 per diem in detention)
  - Incremental implementation

# Utilization Study Recommendation

- Do Not Close a JCC
  - Utilization Rate
  - Forecast
  - Proper Population Management
- Ongoing Process for Long-Term Planning

# DJJJ Population Trends



# Juvenile Intake Complaints, FY 2009 - 2011

Domestic Relations	2009	2010	2011
Dom. Rel./Child Welf.	137,381	138,727	141,702
Juvenile Complaints			
Felony	17,884	14,861	12,636
Class 1 Misdemeanor	37,610	33,431	31,418
Class 2-4 Misdemeanor	6,374	5,596	5,375
CHINS/CHINSup	12,266	10,748	9,865
Technical Violations	9,632	8,699	8,166
Traffic	1,281	1,197	1,270
Other	1,165	1,245	1,192
<i>Total Juvenile Complaints</i>	<i>86,212</i>	<i>75,777</i>	<i>69,922</i>
<i>Total Complaints</i>	<i>223,593</i>	<i>214,504</i>	<i>211,624</i>

- Between FY 2009 and 2011, domestic relations & child welfare complaints increased by 4,321 complaints (3%).
- Total juvenile complaints decreased 19%.
- Juvenile felony complaints decreased 29%.
- CHINS/CHINSup complaints decreased 20%.
- Intakes in FY 2011:** 51,099 juvenile intakes and 69,922 juvenile complaints (average of 1.4 complaints per intake)

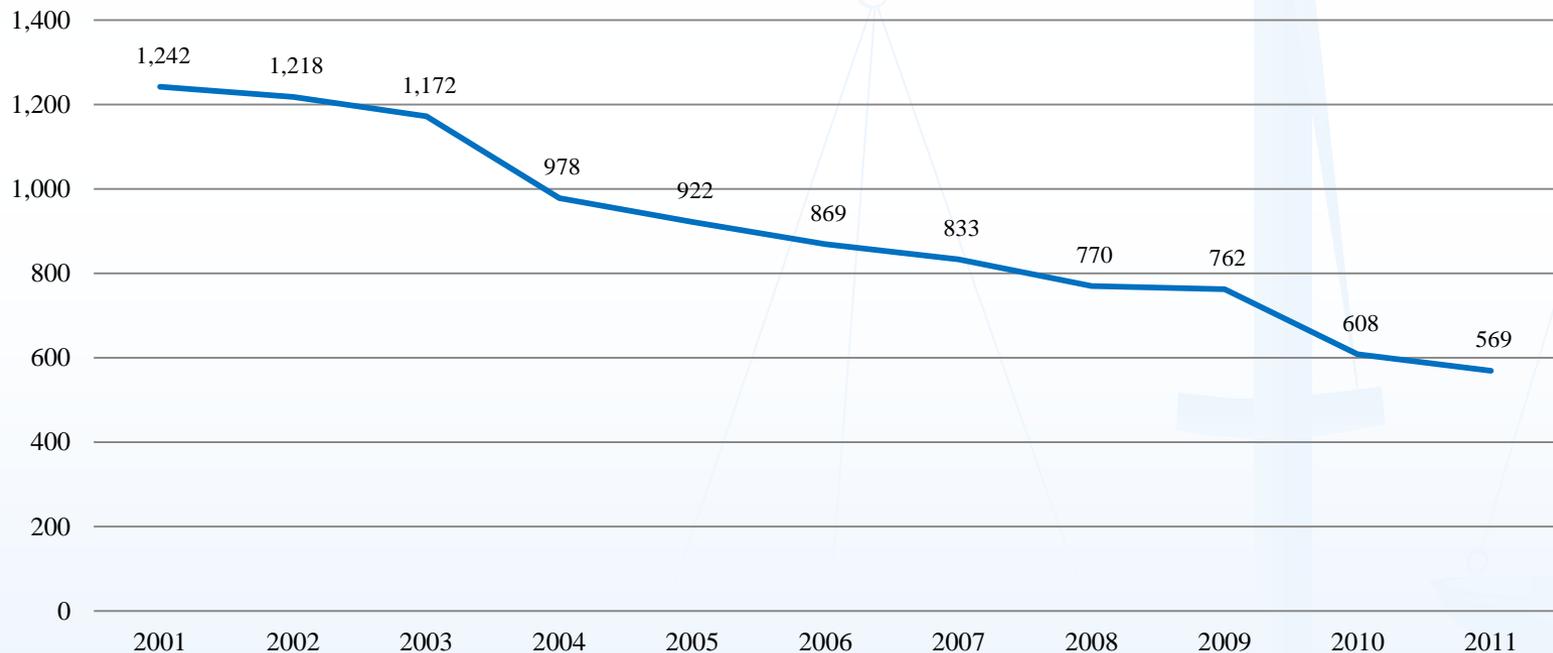
# Probation Cases, FY 2009 - 2011\*

	2009	2010	2011
Felonies:			
Against Persons	14.7%	14.5%	15.6%
Weapons/Narcotics	3.4%	3.8%	2.7%
Other	24.6%	24.8%	22.8%
Class 1 Misdemeanors:			
Against Persons	16.8%	18.5%	19.6%
Other	22.2%	22.1%	22.7%
Prob./Parole Violation	0.4%	0.4%	0.6%
Court Violation	1.9%	2.1%	1.8%
Status Offenses	9.5%	7.4%	7.9%
Other	6.5%	6.5%	6.3%
Information Missing	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<i>Total Juvenile Case</i>	<i>6,594</i>	<i>5,691</i>	<i>5,680</i>

- Between FY 2009 and FY 2011, new probation cases decreased 14%.
- Over 80% of new probation cases each year were for felonies or misdemeanors.

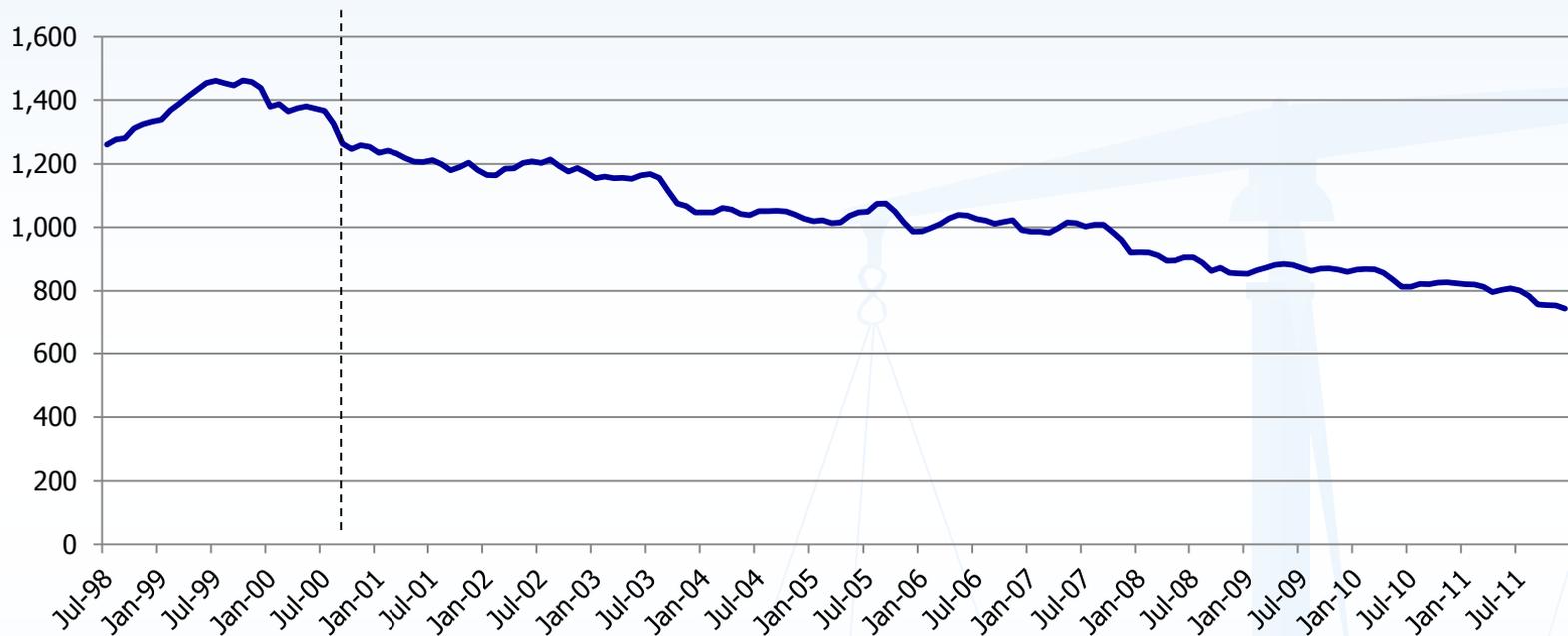
# JCC Admissions, FY 2001 - 2011

- Between FY 2001 and FY 2011, admissions decreased 54%.
- The largest decrease occurred in FY 2010 with a 20% decrease from FY 2009.



# JCC Average Daily Population

In July 2000, the eligibility criteria for commitment to DJJ changed from *two* Class 1 misdemeanors to *four* Class 1 misdemeanors (guilty adjudications) without a felony.



- The average daily population (ADP) for state responsible juvenile offenders peaked in October 1999, with an ADP of 1,462.
- The monthly ADP has declined steadily since October 1999. In April 2011, the ADP fell below 800 for the first time.
- The ADP for FY2011 was 816 juveniles; the December 2011 ADP was 745.

# JCC Population Trends

- Admissions
- Offense Severity
- Determinate Commitments
- Lengths of Stay
- Treatment Needs
- Comparison with Detention Population

# Recidivism



# Recidivism

- Recidivism or reoffending provides some of the most used measures of outcome success.
- Limitations of recidivism due to varying definitions and methodologies:
  - Ages of jurisdiction
  - Follow-up time periods
  - Offenses counted
  - Types of offenders studied
  - Tracking through juvenile and adult justice systems
  - Facilities & jurisdictions counted as reincarceration (e.g., DJJ, DOC, local jail)

# 12-Month Reoffense Rates for JCC Releases and Probation Placements in FY 2006-2010

<b>JCC Releases</b>					
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Rearrest	45.7%	53.0%	47.0%	49.7%	46.0%
Reconviction	36.5%	42.3%	38.2%	36.6%	N/A
Reincarceration	19.4%	21.7%	17.8%	18.0%	N/A

<b>Probation Placements</b>					
	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>
Rearrest	37.5%	36.6%	37.1%	36.9%	36.5%
Reconviction	27.7%	26.4%	25.4%	24.2%	N/A
Reincarceration	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

- JCC Releases had higher 12-month rearrest and reconviction rates than Probation Placements for all years presented.

# Comparison of DOC and DJJ Recidivism (36-month)

## DOC Analysis

	Inmates Released from a DOC Facility	Rate of Juveniles Re-incarcerated in DOC or DJJ
FY 2003	10,759	27.6%
FY 2004	11,564	28.0%
FY 2005	11,973	27.5%
FY 2006	12,309	27.3%
FY 2007	12,571	26.1%

## DJJ Analysis

	Juveniles Released from a JCC	Rate of Juvenile Re-incarcerated with DOC*	Rate of Juveniles Re-committed to DJJ	Rate of Juveniles Re-incarcerated in DOC or DJJ
FY 2003	1,151	20.9%	10.8%	34.8%
FY 2004	1,089	25.3%	12.4%	38.4%
FY 2005	937	26.6%	9.5%	36.5%
FY 2006	873	21.4%	8.7%	30.2%
FY 2007	844	25.4%	9.1%	34.6%

\* Excludes juveniles transferred from a JCC to DOC to serve the remainder of their sentence.

- Neither of these analyses include reincarceration in local or regionally-operated jails.
- The recommitment to DJJ data includes juveniles recommitment for any criminal offense, including Class 1 misdemeanors.

# Key Takeaways

- Significant reductions in appropriations
- Population trends continue to decline
  - More serious offenses and longer LOS in JCCs
- The Department continues to address challenges with retaining qualified staff, providing services to juveniles, and reducing recidivism rates